

1 SHAWN A. MANGANO, ESQ.
2 Nevada Bar No. 6730
3 shawn@manganolaw.com
4 SHAWN A. MANGANO, LTD.
5 9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 170
6 Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701
(702) 304-0432 – telephone
(702) 922-3851 – facsimile

5
6 *Attorney for Righthaven LLC*

7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9
10 RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-
liability company,

11 Plaintiff,
12
13 v.

14 THOMAS A. DIBIASE, an individual,
15 Defendant.

16 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIM

Case No.: 2:10-cv-01343-RLH-PAL

**RIGHTHAVEN LLC'S RESPONSE TO
DEFENDANT-COUNTERCLAIMANT
THOMAS A. DIBIASE'S MOTION TO
DISMISS FOR LACK OF SUBJECT
MATTER JURISDICTION**

18
19 Plaintiff and Counter-defendant Righthaven LLC (“Righthaven”) hereby responds to
20 Defendant-Counterclaimant Thomas A. DiBiase’s (“DiBiase”) Motion to Dismiss for Lack of
21 Subject Matter Jurisdiction, which has been brought pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3) of the Federal
22 Rules of Civil Procedure (“Rule 12(h)(3)”). (Doc. 47.)

23 Righthaven’s submission is based on the below Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
24 the declaration of Steven A. Gibson (the “Gibson Decl.”), the declaration of Mark A. Hinueber
25 (the “Hinueber Decl.”), the declaration of Shawn A. Mangano, Esq. (the “Mangano Decl.”), the
26 pleadings and papers on file in this action, any oral argument allowed by this Court, and on any
27 other matter of which this Court takes notice.

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 DiBiase seeks to dismiss the Complaint in this case pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3) on two
 3 grounds: (1) that its acquisition of ownership in the copyrighted work through an assignment (the
 4 “Assignment”) from Stephens Media LLC (“Stephens Media”) at issue fails to vest Righthaven
 5 with standing sufficient grant standing to sue for a past infringement under the Copyright Act of
 6 1976 (the “Copyright Act”); or, alternatively, (2) Righthaven’s acquisition of ownership in the
 7 copyrighted work is void as champertous. (Doc. # 47 at 6, 10.) Righthaven asserts that neither
 8 of these asserted grounds support a finding that it lacks standing to maintain this action.

9 Rather, DiBiase’s subject matter jurisdictional challenge is just the latest in a series of
 10 such attacks lodged against Righthaven and its perceived business model that first originated as
 11 speculative, conspiratorial theories in the boundless realm of cyberspace and that have since been
 12 reflected in court filings and associated rulings to which the company has been unable to
 13 respond. While the perception of others, whether justified or not, carries significant weight in
 14 the forum of public opinion, Righthaven trusts that its compliance with controlling legal
 15 authority unquestionably establish its standing to maintain this action and that it will ultimately
 16 prevail before this Court.

17 **A. DiBiase’s Champerty Challenge is Procedurally Improper.**

18 Procedurally, DiBiase argues that Righthaven lacks standing to maintain this action not
 19 based on the Assignment, but rather based on the a subsequent transfer of rights to Stephens
 20 Media through the grant of a license under the terms of a Strategic Alliance Agreement (the
 21 “SAA”) entered into by the parties. (Doc. # 47 at 6-10.) DiBiase’s assertions in this regard,
 22 which Righthaven unquestionably contests, are more properly presented to the Court, as
 23 discussed below, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Rule
 24 12(b)(1) than pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3). Nevertheless, the Court is vested with authority to
 25 consider this aspect of DiBiase’s subject matter jurisdiction challenge under either rule.

26 The same cannot be said for DiBiase’s claim that the Assignment is champertous in view
 27 of the SAA. DiBiase has asserted barratry and champerty together as his twelfth affirmative
 28 defense in his response to Righthaven’s Complaint. (Doc. # 19 at 5.) As such, DiBiase bears the

1 burden of proof to establish the required elements to prevail on his champerty affirmative
2 defense through the introduction of admissible evidence. *Southern Cal. Gas Co. v. Santa Ana*,
3 336 F.3d 885, 888 (9th Cir. 2003) (recognizing a defendant asserting an affirmative defense
4 bears the burden of proof establishing the defense). He cannot subvert this mandatory obligation
5 by cloaking his champerty affirmative defense as a subject matter jurisdiction challenge under
6 Rule 12(h)(3) or Rule 12(b)(1). *See Roberts v. Corrothers*, 812 F.2d 1173, 1177 (9th Cir. 1987).
7 If such an approach were sanctioned, it would allow DiBiase to skirt the procedural mandates of
8 Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Rule 56”) by simply relying on his champerty
9 affirmative defense under Rule 12(h)(3) or 12(b)(1) as a vehicle for invoking a subject matter
10 jurisdiction inquiry by the Court. *Id.*

11 Simply put, if DiBiase wishes to rely on his champerty affirmative defense as a basis for
12 relief, he should be required to do so under the procedural requirements of Rule 56. The
13 procedural requirements under Rule 56 have been interpreted to ensure the non-moving party is
14 provided with sufficient notice and an ample opportunity to develop admissible evidence that can
15 be presented in response to such a motion. *See In re Rothery*, 143 F.3d 546, 549 (9th Cir. 1998);
16 *Portland Retail Druggists Ass'n v. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan*, 662 F.2d 641, 645 (9th Cir.
17 1981). Moreover, the Court’s review of the record under Rule 56 requires that all evidence and
18 all reasonable inferences that can be drawn therefrom be viewed in the light most favorable to
19 the non-moving party. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986). In fact,
20 relief under Rule 56 is only proper where the moving party has met the applicable burden of proof
21 and the record demonstrates that no reasonable trier of fact could find in favor of the non-moving
22 party. *See Roberts*, 812 F.2d at 1177. These standards are clearly applicable to DiBiase’s
23 champerty affirmative defense. *Id.* DiBiase should not be permitted to sidestep the procedural
24 mandates of Rule 56 by arguing that his champerty affirmative defense justifies a finding that
25 Righthaven lacks standing under either Rule 12(h)(3) or Rule 12(b)(1). A finding in this regard
26 would completely eviscerate the procedural safeguards defined through countless decisions that
27 protect a non-moving party from being denied a right fully develop and demonstrate the viability
28 of its claims or defenses. *See, e.g., Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327 (1986);

1 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255 (1986); *Nationwide Life Ins. Co. v. Bankers Leasing Ass'n, Inc.*, 182
 2 F.3d 157, 160 (2d Cir. 1999)

3 **B. DiBiase's Subject Matter Attack is Substantively Unviable.**

4 While DiBiase's subject matter jurisdiction attack is, at least, procedurally improper with
 5 regard to his champerty affirmative defense, in totality his attack also lacks any substantive merit
 6 under applicable law. Righthaven's ownership acquisition of the literary work in this case
 7 through the Assignment from Stephens Media, which expressly included the right to seek redress
 8 for all past, present and future infringements, unquestionably establishes standing to maintain
 9 this action for the accrued copyright infringement claim before this Court. It is black letter law
 10 that at the moment such an assignment occurs, Righthaven, as the current copyright owner, has
 11 standing to pursue a claim for infringement. This is a much different situation than presented in
 12 the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (the "Ninth Circuit") panel's decision in
 13 *Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entm't Inc.*, 402 F.3d 881, 884 (9th Cir. 2005) ("Silvers"), where the
 14 plaintiff, assigned only a ***bare right to sue*** for past copyright infringement, lacked standing.

15 Nothing in the SAA's provisions alter the unambiguous language of the Assignment or
 16 the rights that Righthaven acquired, which include the express ability to sue for past
 17 infringement. (Mangano Decl. Ex. 1.) In this regard, the SAA does not effectuate the
 18 assignment of any work. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2.)
 19 Rather, the SAA reflects promises made by the parties with regard to future transactions in
 20 copyrights. (*Id.*) In short, DiBiase's reliance on the SAA is merely an attempt to divert the
 21 Court's inquiry from the Assignment's unambiguous language in view of the requirements under
 22 *Silvers*, which multiple courts from this district have correctly found to vest Righthaven with
 23 standing to maintain accrued copyright infringement actions. *See Righthaven LLC v. Vote For*
 24 *The Worst, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:10-cv-01045-KJD-GWF (D. Nev. Mar. 30, 2011); *Righthaven*
 25 *LLC v. Majorwager.com, Inc.*, 2010 WL 4386499, at *2 (D. Nev. Oct. 28, 2010); *Righthaven*
 26 *LLC v. Dr. Shezad Malik Law Firm P.C.*, 2010 WL 3522372, at *2 (D. Nev. Sept. 2, 2010).

27 To further dispel any doubt as to Righthaven and Stephens Media's intent to fully confer
 28 copyright ownership to Righthaven when entering into copyright assignments, both parties have

1 provided declarations in support of this response. Thus, to the extent the Court finds that
2 anything in the SAA or in the Assignment is ambiguous such that it is unclear whether
3 Righthaven has standing to maintain this action, it is empowered to interpret these agreements in
4 order to effectuate the parties' mutual intent to confer Righthaven full copyright ownership
5 rights. The Court's ability to do this is not only authorized by Nevada law, which governs the
6 SAA, but the SAA also expressly vests the Court with the power to correct any defective
7 provision in order to "approximate the manifest intent of the [p]arties." (Gibson Decl. ¶ 11, Ex.
8 2 § 15.1; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 2 § 15.1.)

9 Finally, in an effort to cure any possible doubt as to whether Righthaven has full
10 ownership in an assigned copyright, Righthaven and Stephens Media have recently executed a
11 Clarification and Amendment to Strategic License Agreement (the "Amendment"), which not
12 only makes clear that Righthaven has full ownership rights in any assigned copyright, it gives
13 Stephens Media only a non-exclusive right to use an assigned work.

14 DiBiase's attempt to persuade the Court to find a lack of subject matter jurisdiction based
15 on his affirmative defense of champerty is, in addition to being procedurally improper, also
16 devoid of any substantive merit. The Assignment, SAA, and the Amendment clearly
17 demonstrate a non-champertous relationship between Righthaven and Stephens Media. Contrary
18 to DiBiase's contentions, Righthaven unquestionably has, at a minimum, a reasonable belief in
19 its interest to sue for infringement, whether based on an accrued, present or future claim, related
20 to the copyrighted work. Accordingly, even if the Court were to disregard the procedural
21 impropriety of DiBiase's reliance on an affirmative defense under either Rule 12(h)(3) or Rule
22 12(b)(1), the record clearly supports that Righthaven nevertheless has standing to maintain this
23 action because its relationship with Stephens Media is non-champertous.

24 For these reasons, Righthaven respectfully requests that the Court find that it has at all
25 times had standing to maintain this suit, or in the alternative, that any defect in Righthaven's
26 standing has been cured by the Amendment. Likewise, there is clearly an insufficient legal or
27 factual basis for the Court to find that Righthaven and Stephens Media's contractual relations are
28

1 void based on champerty. Accordingly, Righthaven respectfully requests the Court deny
 2 DiBiase's Motion as argued more thoroughly below.

3 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

4 Righthaven is the owner of a copyright registration for the literary piece "Man who killed
 5 wife sought ultimate sentence" (the "Work"), which originally appeared in the Stephens Media
 6 owned news media publication the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* on or about June 11, 2010. (Doc.
 7 # 1 at 2-3, Ex. 2.) After publication, Stephens Media, the original owner of the Work, assigned
 8 all rights, title and interest in and to the Work, including the right to seek redress for all past,
 9 present and future infringements (the "Assignment"). (Mangano Decl. Ex. 1; *cf* Hinueber Decl.¹
 10 ¶ 4, Ex. 1.) On July 27, 2010, the United States Copyright Office (the "USCO") granted
 11 Righthaven registration for the Work. (Doc. # 1 at 3, Ex. 4.) Righthaven subsequently filed
 12 this copyright infringement action on August 9, 2010. (Doc. # 1.)

13 Righthaven contends that DiBiase is the owner of the Internet domain, and maintains
 14 control of the content posted at same, found at <nobodycases.com> (the "Website"). (Doc. # 1
 15 at 2, Ex. 1.) Righthaven further asserts that on or about June 11, 2010, DiBiase displayed an
 16 unauthorized 100% reproduction of the Work on the Website. (Doc. # 1 at 2, Ex. 3.) Based on
 17 the alleged infringement of the Work, Righthaven seeks, among other things, entry of a
 18 permanent injunction and an award of statutory damages against DiBiase. (*Id.* at 5-6.)
 19 Righthaven has demanded a jury trial in this case. (*Id.* at 6.)

20 On October 29, 2010, DiBiase answered the Complaint, asserted numerous affirmative
 21 defenses, such as "Barratry And Champerty" (Doc. # 19 at 5), and alleged a counterclaim. (*Id.*)
 22 Righthaven sought to dismiss DiBiase's counterclaim on the grounds that it was duplicative
 23 given that it exclusively sought a declaratory judgment of non-infringement. (Doc. # 27.)
 24
 25

26 ¹ In support of this response, Righthaven has submitted duplicative copies of the declarations of
 27 Steven A. Gibson and Mark A. Hinueber filed in *Righthaven LLC v. Democratic Underground,*
 28 *LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:10-cv-01356-RLH (Doc. ## 101, 102), which is pending before
 this Court. While the contents of these declarations describe the specific copyrighted work at

1 Righthaven concurrently filed a reply to DiBiase's counterclaim. (Doc. # 28.) The Court denied
 2 Righthaven's motion to dismiss on April 15, 2011. (Doc. # 45.)

3 DiBiase filed the instant Motion, which requests a finding that Righthaven lacks standing
 4 to maintain this action, on May 4, 2011. (Doc. # 47.) As argued below, Righthaven has standing
 5 to maintain this action for the accrued copyright infringement claim assigned to it, along with
 6 ownership of the Work, by Stephens Media. (Mangano Decl. Ex. 1; *cf* Hinueber Decl. ¶ 4, Ex.
 7 1.) DiBiase's procedurally improper, and substantively unpersuasive, champerty arguments also
 8 fail to establish that Righthaven lacks standing to prosecute its copyright infringement claims.
 9 Accordingly, DiBiase's Motion must be denied.

10 **III. APPLICABLE STANDARDS**

11 DiBiase's Motion is brought pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3), which permits a court to raise a
 12 lack of subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte* if the parties fail to do so. *See Napoleon*
 13 *Hardwoods, Inc. v. Professionally Designed Benefits, Inc.*, 984 F.2d 821, 822 (7th Cir. 1993).
 14 DiBiase's Motion, which is predicated on the assertion that Righthaven lacks standing to
 15 maintain this action, should be construed as a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1). *See*
 16 *Chandler v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 598 F.3d 1115, 1122 (9th Cir. 2010); *accord Apex*
 17 *Digital, Inc. v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 572 F.3d 440, 443 (7th Cir. 2009).

18 Under Rule 12(b)(1), where subject matter jurisdiction is challenged based on extrinsic
 19 evidence, the Court is empowered to determine the facts for itself. *See Safe Air for Everyone v.*
 20 *Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). If the extrinsic evidence is in dispute, the Court
 21 may weigh the evidence and determine the facts in order to determine whether it has power to
 22 hear the dispute before it. *See Roberts*, 812 F.2d at 1177; *see also Friends of the Wild Swan, Inc.*
 23 *v. United States Forrest Serv.*, 910 F.Supp. 1500, 1504 (D. Or. 1995). In addition to being
 24 authorized to consider extrinsic evidence, the Court is also vested with broad discretion to order
 25 discovery and to hold evidentiary hearings to determine whether or not subject matter
 26 jurisdiction exists. *See Rosales v. United States*, 824 F.2d 799, 803 (9th Cir. 1987). DiBiase's
 27 subject matter jurisdiction arguments based on his contention that Righthaven lacks standing to
 28 bring an accrued copyright infringement claim based on, among other things, the contents of the

1 SAA, appears to properly present an extrinsically-based evidentiary challenge pursuant to Rule
 2 12(b)(1).

3 The same is not true for DiBiase's claim that Righthaven lacks standing based on his
 4 affirmative defense of champerty. (Doc. # 47 at 10-13; Doc. # 19 at 5.) A court should not
 5 resolve issues of fact where the question of subject matter jurisdiction if it involves deciding the
 6 merits of the claims or defenses before it. *Morrison v. Amway Corp.*, 323 F.3d 920, 925 (11th
 7 Cir. 2003); *Holt v. United States*, 46 F.3d 1000, 1003 (10th Cir. 1995); *see also Rosales*, 824
 8 F.2d at 803 n. 4. In such cases, summary judgment standards under Rule 56 apply, which require
 9 the moving party to establish that absence of genuine issues of material fact and entitlement to
 10 judgment as a matter of law. *Roberts*, 812 F.2d at 1177. A defendant seeking summary
 11 judgment based on an affirmative defense bears that burden of sufficiently demonstrating to the
 12 court's satisfaction that no reasonable trier of fact could find in favor of the non-moving party.
 13 *Southern Cal. Gas Co.*, 336 F.3d at 888. DiBiase's reliance on his champerty affirmative
 14 defense is unquestionably an impermissible attempt to sidestep the procedural safeguards
 15 afforded to non-moving parties under Rule 56.

16 **IV. ARGUMENT**

17 As noted above, DiBiase challenges Righthaven's standing to maintain this action on two
 18 grounds: (1) because it has failed to obtain sufficient ownership rights in and to the Work, along
 19 with the right to seek redress for past, present and future infringement, in view of the SAA and
 20 the *Silvers* decision; and (2) because its contractual relationships demonstrate champerty. (Doc.
 21 # 47 at 1.) DiBiase's *Silvers*-based arguments must be rejected for several reasons. DiBiase's
 22 champerty-based arguments must likewise be rejected. Accordingly, DiBiase's Motion must be
 23 denied in its entirety.

24 **A. DiBiase's Standing Arguments Concerning a Lack of Sufficient Ownership
 25 Under *Silvers* Must be Denied.**

26 Standing is a jurisdictional requirement that can be raised at any time, including *sua
 27 sponte* by the court. *D'Lil v. Best Western Encina Lodge & Suites*, 538 F.3d 1031, 1035 (9th Cir.
 28 2008); FED.R.CIV.P. 12(h)(3). Pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Copyright Act, only "the legal

1 or beneficial owner of an exclusive right under a copyright" is entitled to sue for infringement.
 2 *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 884. Section 106 of the Copyright Act, in turn, defines the exclusive rights
 3 that can be held in a copyright (e.g. the right to reproduce, to prepare derivative works, and to
 4 distribute copies). Exclusive rights in a copyright may be transferred and owned separately—for
 5 example, through assignment or an exclusive license—but no exclusive rights exist other than
 6 those listed in Section 106. *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 885. While the right to assert an accrued cause
 7 of action for copyright infringement cannot be transferred alone, such a right can be transferred
 8 along with one or more of the exclusive rights in a copyright. *See id.* at 890.

9 As the assignee-owner of the full right and title in and to the Work, Righthaven has
 10 standing to sue for acts of copyright infringement occurring after it acquired ownership of the
 11 copyright. Pursuant to the express terms of the Assignment, Stephens Media also expressly
 12 transferred to Righthaven the right to assert accrued causes of action for infringement of the
 13 Work, giving Righthaven standing to sue DiBiase for infringement, even though his infringement
 14 occurred prior to the Assignment. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1; Mangano
 15 Decl. Ex. 1.) In addition, Stephens Media and Righthaven recently executed a clarification and
 16 amendment to the SAA in order to further clarify and effectuate, to the extent not already
 17 accomplished, what has at all times been the intent of the parties—to transfer full ownership in
 18 copyright to Righthaven. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 3; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 3.) This
 19 Amendment has cured any defects in standing that existed under the parties' original contractual
 20 relationship. (*Id.*) Therefore, as set forth below, Righthaven has standing to maintain this action.

21 ***1. Pursuant to the Written Assignment, Righthaven Has Standing to Sue for***
 22 ***Past Infringement.***

23 Binding precedent establishes that the assignment from Stephens Media to Righthaven
 24 conveys upon Righthaven standing to bring this case.² In *Silvers*, the Ninth Circuit held that an

25 ² Righthaven additionally contends that DiBiase lacks standing to challenge the
 26 contractual validity of the SAA. Courts have held, that as a matter of public policy, it would be
 27 inequitable to allow an infringer to use the validity of transfer of rights to a copyrighted work as
 28 a defense when no dispute exists between the parties to the transfer. *See Magnuson v. Video*
Yesteryear, 85 F.3d 1424, 1428-29 (9th Cir. 1996); *Elden Toys, Inc. v. Florelee Undergarment*
Co., 697 F.2d 27, 36-37 (2d Cir. 1982); *Sabroso Publ'g, Inc. v. Caiman Records Am., Inc.*, 141

1 assignor can transfer the ownership interest in an accrued past infringement, but the assignee has
 2 standing to sue only if the interest in the past infringement is expressly included in the
 3 assignment and the assignee is also granted ownership of an exclusive right in the copyrighted
 4 work. *Id.* at 889-90. In so holding, the panel in *Silvers* aligned Ninth Circuit law with that of the
 5 Second Circuit as set forth in *ABKCO Music, Inc. v. Harrisongs Music, Ltd.*, 944 F.2d 971, 980
 6 (2d Cir. 1991), which recognized the right to sue for past infringement when both the copyright
 7 and the accrued claims were purchased. *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 889.

8 Multiple courts in this district have already determined that Righthaven has standing to
 9 bring a claim for past infringement under the Ninth Circuit's standard in *Silvers*, based on the
 10 plain language of the copyright assignment:

- 11 • *Vote For The Worst, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 2:10-cv-01045-KJD-GWF (Doc. # 28
 12 at 2-3);
- 13 • *Majorwager.com, Inc.*, 2010 WL 4386499, at *2; and
- 14 • *Dr. Shezad Malik Law Firm P.C.*, 2010 WL 3522372, at *2.

15 (See also Gibson Decl. ¶¶ 9-10.)

16 Just like the assignments at issue in the cases above, the Assignment here transferred all
 17 exclusive ownership rights in and to the Work to Righthaven, and expressly included all accrued
 18 causes of action for copyright infringement:

19 Assignor hereby transfers, vests and assigns [the Work]...to
 20 Righthaven...all copyrights requisite to have Righthaven recognized as the
 21 copyright owner of the Work for purposes of Righthaven being able to
 22 claim ownership as well as the right to seek redress for ***past, present and
 future infringements*** of the copyright in and to the Work.

23 (Gibson Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1; Mangano Decl. Ex. 1, emphasis
 24 added.) At the moment of the Assignment, Righthaven became the owner of the Work

25
 26 F.Supp.2d 224, 227-28 (D. P.R. 2001)(denying motion to dismiss for lack of standing based on
 27 alleged invalidity of transfer of copyrighted interest). Moreover, as a matter of general contract
 28 law, only the contracting parties to an agreement have standing to attack its validity. *See, e.g.*,
Greater Iowa Corp. v. McLendon, 378 F.2d 783, 792 (8th Cir. 1967).

1 with all rights of ownership, including the right to register the Work, license the Work
2 and seek redress for infringement, including past infringement. In other words, the
3 Assignment conferred upon Righthaven the exclusive rights required under the Copyright
4 Act to bring suit for **both** past and future acts of infringement. As parties frequently do,
5 Righthaven licensed back to Stephens Media the right to exploit the Work. It also sought
6 registration of the Work with the USCO and brought suit against a blatant infringer.

7 Contrary to DiBiase's arguments in the Motion, nothing in the SAA's provisions alters
8 the unambiguous language of the Assignment or the rights that Righthaven acquired. First, the
9 SAA does not effectuate the assignment of any work. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2; Hinueber
10 Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2.) Rather, the SAA reflects promises made by the parties with regard to
11 future transactions in copyrights. (*Id.*) The SAA envisions an assignment to Righthaven of all
12 rights, title and interest in and to potential copyrighted works, which includes the right to sue for
13 any past, present or future infringements, coupled with a license back to Stephens Media of the
14 right to exploit any copyrighted works. (*Id.*) But the SAA itself does not cause an assignment of
15 property rights.

16 Nor does the SAA's right of reversion provision have any impact on Righthaven's
17 present standing to sue for past infringement. The right of reversion gives Stephens Media the
18 right to regain the ownership to any assigned work in the future under certain conditions. (*Id.* §
19 8.) That future right has no impact on Righthaven's current ownership status, its ownership
20 status at the time of the assignment, or its status at the time it filed this action. Indeed, unless
21 and until Stephens Media exercises its right of reversion, that right will have no impact
22 whatsoever. Stephens Media has not exercised that right (Gibson Decl. Ex. 2 § 8; Hinueber
23 Decl. Ex. 2 § 8.), and there is nothing in the record to suggest it will.

24 While parties in numerous other actions have alleged that this transactional structure
25 constitutes a "sham" or meaningless assignment, adopting these allegations by a finding that
26 Righthaven lacks standing to maintain this action for past infringement would eviscerate
27 countless complex commercial and intellectual property transactions. "Principles of contract law
28 are generally applicable in the construction of copyright assignments, licenses and other transfers

1 of rights.” *Key Maps, Inc. v. Pruitt*, 470 F. Supp. 33, 38 (S.D. Tex. 1978). An assignment
 2 transfers all rights, title and interest in and to the assigned property. *See id.*; *see also Pressley’s*
 3 *Estate v. Russen*, 513 F. Supp. 1339, 1350 (D. N. J. 1981) (“An assignment passes legal and
 4 equitable title to the property”). Axiomatically, when the totality of rights are assigned by
 5 one party to another, and the party receiving said assignment then conveys a license of some
 6 interest to the same party or to another party, complete title to ownership vests in the assignee
 7 ***prior to being divested through licensure.***

8 While the transactional structure described in the SAA, in which a license is given back
 9 to Stephens Media, may potentially be construed to limit Righthaven’s ability to bring suit for
 10 present and future infringements during the term of the license, it does not limit the company’s
 11 ability to bring suit for past infringements, which is precisely what is at issue here. As the Ninth
 12 Circuit held in *Silvers*, the right to sue for past infringement requires only an assignment of an
 13 ownership interest along with the expressed right to sue for an accrued claim for infringement.
 14 *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 889-90.

15 The transactional structure under the SAA and the actual assignment of rights comport
 16 with the holding in *Silvers*. Pursuant to the individual assignments that are ultimately executed,
 17 Righthaven is assigned all ownership rights, along with the right to sue for past, present and
 18 future infringements, associated with the work assigned. (*See, e.g.*, Gibson Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1;
 19 Hinueber Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1.) While Righthaven promises under the SAA to license rights back to
 20 Stephens Media to exploit the acquired works, there can be no license until ***after*** the assignment
 21 of ownership rights and the right to sue for past infringements is conveyed. This structure thus
 22 conveys ownership and the right to sue for accrued infringement claims, which is precisely what
 23 is required to establish standing under *Silvers* for purposes of accrued or past infringement
 24 claims. Any other conclusion would require the Court to ignore the expressly defined
 25 assignment and license-back structure contemplated by the parties to the SAA.

2. The Court Should Construe the Contracts to Convey to Righthaven All Rights Necessary for It to Have Standing.

DiBiase's standing argument based on the contractual documents relied upon asks the Court to view certain terms selected by a non-party in a vacuum without considering the contracting parties' express intent. DiBiase's arguments in this regard are contrary to expressly applicable Nevada law and the authority conferred by the parties' under the SAA.

Under Nevada law,³ the Court should interpret the contracts to find that they convey any and all rights necessary to establish Righthaven as the true and lawful owner of the copyright to the Work. To the extent there is any ambiguity with respect to whether the Assignment sufficiently conveyed the rights to Righthaven so that it has standing to bring this action, the court should look to parties' intent. *See Sheehan & Sheehan v. Nelson Malley & Co.*, 121 Nev. 481, 488, 117 P.3d 219, 224 (2005) (internal quotation omitted). Moreover, pursuant to the express language of the SAA, if any portion of the SAA is deemed void or unenforceable, the Court is contractually vested with the power to correct any defective provision in order to "approximate the manifest intent of the [p]arties." (Gibson Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 2 § 15.1; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 2 § 15.1.)

There can be no question that the parties intended to convey to Righthaven any right necessary for it to bring suit. As set forth in the cited supporting declarations and as reflected in the SAA, the Assignment, and the recently-executed Amendment discussed below, the parties to the SAA and the Assignment intended to vest copyright ownership of specific works in Righthaven so as to grant it the right to sue for infringement, including past infringement, while still permitting Stephens Media to use the works going forward based on a license of rights to do so from Righthaven. (Gibson Decl. ¶¶ 5-12, Exs. 2-3; Hinueber Decl. ¶¶ 5-11, Exs. 2-3.) Accordingly, the Court should construe the contracts in such a way that they convey to Righthaven all rights that are necessary to have standing to maintain this action. If the Court does so, Righthaven has always had standing to bring this suit.

³ The SAA expressly states that it is governed by Nevada law. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. § 15.3; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. § 15.3.)

3. Standing Is Also Effected by the Amendment.

As stated above, Righthaven has standing to bring suit pursuant to the Assignment and SAA, which expressly confer (and reflect the intent to confer) full copyright ownership on Righthaven. Nevertheless, to further clarify the parties' intent—and to preempt any future challenges to Righthaven's standing—Righthaven and Stephens Media have clarified and amended their intent when entering into the SAA as set forth in the cited supporting declarations and in the Amendment. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 3; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 3.) In the Amendment, Righthaven and Stephens Media promise to execute individual assignments for certain copyrighted works (as before), but Righthaven promises to grant Stephen's media only a non-exclusive license to Exploit the work. (Gibson Decl. Ex. 3 at 1-2; Hinueber Decl. Ex. 3 at 1-2.) As a mere holder of the right to use the assigned copyrighted work, Stephens Media would not have standing to sue for infringement. *See, e.g.*, *Silvers* 402 F.3d at 884-85. Thus, the sole party holding any exclusive rights, and the attendant standing to sue for infringement, would be Righthaven. *See id.* This agreement reflects the parties' intent to transfer full rights in the copyright to Righthaven. (Gibson Decl. ¶¶ 5-12, Ex. 3; Hinueber Decl. ¶¶ 5-11, Ex. 3.) Further, the Amendment extinguishes the "right of reversion" previously held by Stephens Media, and replaces it with a standard option to re-purchase the copyright upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. (Gibson Decl. Ex. 3 at 2-3; Hinueber Decl. Exs. 3 at 2-3.) The Amendment also contains provisions requiring Stephens Media to pay Righthaven royalties for its use of the Work, making Righthaven the beneficial owner in the Work, in addition to its status as legal owner. (*Id.* at 1-2.)

Courts frequently allow parties to a copyright transfer to subsequently clarify or amend their agreement in order to express their original intent to grant the assignor the right to sue for infringement. *See Billy-Bob Teeth, Inc. v. Novelty, Inc.*, 329 F.3d 586, 591 (7th Cir. 2003) (recognizing that an oral assignment can be confirmed later in writing); *Imperial Residential Design, Inc. v. Palms Dev. Group, Inc.*, 70 F.3d 96, 99 (11th Cir. 1995) (“[A] copyright owner’s later execution of a writing which confirms an earlier oral agreement validates the transfer ab initio.”); *Arthur Rutenberg Homes, Inc. v. Drew Homes, Inc.*, 29 F.3d 1529, 1532 (11th Cir.

1 1994); *see also Intimo, Inc. v. Briefly Stated, Inc.*, 948 F. Supp. 315, 318 (S.D.N.Y. 1996)
 2 (giving effect to a “very late” amendment granting the plaintiff the right to bring the accrued
 3 causes of action); *Goldfinger Silver Art Co., Ltd. v. Int’l Silver Co.*, 1995 WL 702357, at *4
 4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 1995) (holding that plaintiff could cure standing defect after the action was
 5 filed); *Infodek, Inc. v. Meredith-Webb Printing Co., Inc.*, 830 F. Supp. 614, 620 (N.D. Ga. 1993)
 6 (holding that second assignment cured standing defect).

7 Given that the parties to the Assignment and the Amendment do not dispute the rights in
 8 the Work and the DiBiase has not been prejudiced in any way by the Amendment, the Court—if
 9 it finds that original standing was defective—should allow the Amendment to cure the defect
 10 without dismissing the case.⁴ *See Intimo, Inc.*, 948 F. Supp. at 317-18; *Infodek, Inc.*, 830 F.
 11 Supp. at 620; *Wade Williams Dist., Inc. v. Am. Broad. Co., Inc.*, 2005 WL 774275, at *4
 12 (S.D.N.Y. April 5, 2005); *see also Dubuque Stone Prod. Co. v. Fred L. Gray Co.*, 356 F.2d 718,
 13 724 (8th Cir. 1966); *Kilbourn v. Western Surety Co.*, 187 F.2d 567, 571 (10th Cir. 1951).
 14 Moreover, permitting subsequent clarification or amendment of the parties’ original intent so as
 15 to cure any technical standing defects promotes judicial economy and reduces litigation costs
 16 that would necessarily arise from the dismissal and re-filing of a new action. *Intimo, Inc.*, 948 F.
 17 Supp. at 318-19.

18 In sum, Righthaven was conferred standing to maintain this action for the accrued
 19 copyright infringement claim against DiBiase based on the Assignment, which included the
 20 transfer of ownership along with the right to seek redress for past infringement, as required by
 21 the decision in *Silvers*. To the extent there is any dispute concerning the parties’ intent to convey
 22 ownership along with the right to seek redress for all past, present and future infringement of the
 23 Work, this intent has been expressly set forth in the cited supporting declarations, which should
 24 be considered in interpreting their contractual relationship under Nevada law and pursuant to the
 25 express authority to do so granted by the parties under the SAA. Finally, to further dispel any

26
 27 ⁴ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(a) additionally supports Righthaven’s request to have the
 28 parties’ intent to grant the company standing to bring this action by recognizing and giving effect
 to the Amendment through ratification. *See Clarkson Co. Ltd. v. Rockwell Int’l Corp.*, 441 F.
 Supp. 792, 797 (N.D. Cal. 1977).

1 doubts concerning the parties' intent or their contractual relationship, they have executed the
 2 Amendment as additional clarification and which unquestionably establishes Righthaven's
 3 standing to maintain this action. Accordingly, DiBiase's subject matter jurisdiction challenge
 4 based on the SAA and the decision in *Silvers* must be rejected.

5 **B. DiBiase's Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction Arguments Based on Champerty**
 6 **Are Procedurally And Substantively Without Merit.**

7 Having addressed DiBiase's arguments as to why standing does not exist in view of the
 8 contractual relationships between the parties, Righthaven now turns to the lack of procedural and
 9 substantive merit of his subject matter challenge based on the affirmative defense of champerty.
 10 (Doc. # 47 at 10-13.) Simply put, DiBiase's champerty-based arguments do not justify a finding
 11 that Righthaven cannot prosecute its copyright infringement claim asserted in this case.

12 ***I. DiBiase's champerty-based subject matter jurisdiction challenge is***
 13 ***procedurally improper.***

14 Whether predicated on Rule 12(h)(3) or, as asserted by Righthaven, Rule 12(b)(1),
 15 DiBiase's subject matter jurisdiction challenge based on the alleged merit of his champerty
 16 affirmative defense is unquestionably improper. Seeking such relief under either Rule 12(h)(3)
 17 or Rule 12(b)(1) is nothing more than a veiled attempt at trying to secure a favorable ruling
 18 without having to comply with the procedural safeguards afforded to non-moving parties under
 19 Rule 56.

20 As set forth above in discussing standards applicable to DiBiase's Motion, a court should
 21 not resolve issues of fact where the question of subject matter jurisdiction involves deciding the
 22 merits of the claims or defenses before it. *Morrison*, 323 F.3d at 925; *Holt*, 46 F.3d at 1003; *see also Rosales*, 824 F.2d at 803 n. 4. In such cases, summary judgment standards under Rule 56
 23 apply, which require the moving party to establish that absence of genuine issues of material fact
 24 and entitlement to judgment as a matter of law. *Roberts*, 812 F.2d at 1177. A defendant seeking
 25 summary judgment based on an affirmative defense bears the burden of sufficiently
 26 demonstrating to the court's satisfaction that no reasonable trier of fact could find in favor of the
 27 non-moving party. *Southern Cal. Gas Co.*, 336 F.3d at 888.

1 Here, DiBiase's subject matter jurisdiction challenge based on his champerty affirmative
 2 defense (Doc. # 19 at 5) simply seeks to take advantage of the broad discretion granted to the
 3 Court in determining whether it has power to adjudicate this dispute. This is clearly procedurally
 4 improper because DiBiase bears the burden of proof on this defense and he must comply with the
 5 requirements of Rule 56 to obtain the relief requested. *See Morrison*, 323 F.3d at 925; *Holt*, 46
 6 F.3d at 1003; *see also Southern Cal. Gas Co.*, 336 F.3d at 888; *Rosales*, 824 F.2d at 803 n. 4.
 7 Moreover, DiBiase has failed to properly notice his intent to seek relief for summary judgment,
 8 which divests the Court of authority to determine that Righthaven lacks standing to prosecute its
 9 copyright infringement claims based on the affirmative defense of champerty under Rule 56. *See*
 10 *Employers Ins. of Wausau v. Petroleum Specialties, Inc.*, 69 F.3d 98, 105 (6th Cir. 1995); *Reese*
 11 *v. Sparks*, 760 F.2d 64, 66 (3d Cir. 1985). Accordingly, DiBiase's champerty-based subject
 12 matter jurisdiction challenge is procedurally improper and must be denied.

13 **2. *DiBiase's champerty-based subject matter jurisdiction challenge is***
 14 ***substantively without merit.***

15 Even in the unlikely event DiBiase's champerty-based subject matter jurisdiction
 16 challenge is found to be procedurally proper, his defense is substantively devoid of merit. As
 17 such, it cannot serve as a basis for finding that Righthaven lacks standing to prosecute its
 18 copyright infringement claim asserted against him.

19 The doctrine of champerty is recognized under Nevada law. *Schwartz v. Eliades*, 113
 20 Nev. 586, 589-90 (1997); *Del Webb Communities, Inc. v. Partington*, 2009 WL 3053709, at *5
 21 (D. Nev. Sept. 18, 2009). Champerty, however, is “intended to prevent the interference of
 22 strangers having no pretense of right to the subject of the suit, an standing in no relation to the
 23 duty of the suitor.” *Del Webb Communities, Inc.*, 2009 WL 3053709, at *5 (quoting *Smith v.*
 24 *Hartsell*, 150 N.C. 71, 78-79, 63 S.E. 172 (1908)). Champerty cannot exist if “the person
 25 maintaining has some interest in the subject of the suit.” *Schwartz*, 113 Nev. at 589 (internal
 26 quotations and citation omitted). “Where a person promoting the suit of another has any interest
 27 whatever, legal or equitable, in the thing demanded . . . he is in effect also a suitor according to
 28 the nature and extent of his interest.” *Id.* at 589-90 (internal quotations and citation omitted).

1 Even if a party has no interest-in-fact in the litigation, “but had a reasonable belief that he was an
 2 interested party, the agreement would not be champertous.” *Schwartz*, 113 Nev. at 590.

3 As Righthaven has argued above, it has standing to sue DiBiase for the accrued copyright
 4 infringement claim at issue in this case under the decision in *Silvers* based on the Assignment,
 5 which effectuated the full conveyance of all ownership rights in and to the Work along with the
 6 authority to sue for past, present and future infringements. (Mangano Decl. Ex. 1.) The SAA’s
 7 language contemplating or describing the licensing back of certain rights to Stephens Media in
 8 no way divests or otherwise obviates the fact that Righthaven is the owner of the Work. The
 9 parties have expressly conveyed their intent in this regard as set forth in the cited supporting
 10 declarations. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2 § 7.2.) Despite the
 11 Court’s express authority delegated by the parties to effectuate this intent should they have failed
 12 to adequately do so, Righthaven and Stephens Media have also clarified their intent through the
 13 Amendment. (Gibson Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 3; Hinueber Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 3.) Given these circumstances,
 14 there is simply no basis upon which the Court could conclude that Righthaven lacked even a
 15 reasonable belief that it had an interest in this action as is required to establish a claim of
 16 champerty under Nevada law. *See Schwartz*, 113 Nev. at 589-90. Accordingly, DiBiase’s
 17 champerty-based subject matter jurisdiction challenge should be denied substantively despite its
 18 obvious procedural impropriety.

19 **IV. CONCLUSION**

20 For the foregoing reasons, Righthaven respectfully requests the Court deny DiBiase’s
 21 Motion and find that Righthaven has standing to maintain this action for past infringement of the
 22 Work along with granting such relief as the deemed proper and just.

23 Dated this 20th day of May, 2011.

24 SHAWN A. MANGANO, LTD.

25 By: /s/ Shawn A. Mangano
 26 SHAWN A. MANGANO, ESQ.
shawn@manganolaw.com
 27 9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 170
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that I am a representative of Righthaven LLC and that on this 20th day of May, 2011, I caused a copy of the foregoing document to be served by the Court's CM/ECF system.

SHAWN A. MANGANO, LTD.

By: /s/ Shawn A. Mangano
SHAWN A. MANGANO, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 6730
shawn@manganolaw.com
9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 170
Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701
Tel: (702) 304-0432
Fax: (702) 922-3851

Attorney for Righthaven LLC